feeling. Hood's

THE PAST AND FUTURE

SOME THINGS SHOULD BE REMEM-BERED, OTHERS SHOULD NOT.

Rev. W. J. Frazer, of the First Presbyterian Church of Brazil, on Retrospection and Prospection.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 29.-Rev. W. J. Frazer, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, this morning preached on "Retrospection and Prospection." A condensation of the principal points of the discussion is appended. The reverend gentleman found his text in Philippians iii, verses 13 and 14: "Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended but this one thing I do, dorgetting those things which are behind, and reaching forth to those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus."

This is a season of reminiscence. It is a helpful custom of some to review at night the doings of the day, and on Saturday night the experiences of the week; and at the end of the year to look back from the summit after they have toiled up the hill.

"Tis greatly wise to talk with our past And ask them what report they bore to And how they might have borne more wel-

One thing we have in common with cattle-rumination; may it ever be like their rest at noon in the sweet clover fields. Memory is that faculty and retrospection that act by which we look back to and stand again in the scenes of the past. Each of us has lived like the chambered nautilus in successive cells; and all of these, run upon the central siphuncle of living tissue, constitute the hall of memory, each cell a year along that stately corridor-all of us living partly in the past, but mostly in the present, like the nautilus. Like him. when we leave one cell behind memory converts it by wonderful architectures risk. Walking is only a succession of falls into a palace of pearl. When we were interrupted just in time. Leaning forward. too practical for beauty; but now that we have departed it is veneered with a gloss

As for the retrospect, there are some things we may justly recall to-day and live over in rumination. Youth, home, the cheery hearthstone, the kindly society of loved ones, the smiles of father and mother, sister and brother, the old folks at home. Prince Leopold retained his rooms et Christ Church College, Oxford, long after he had graduated, that he might go back at any time and renew the old associations. But ours can be chiefly restored now only by the memory. Blessed

"Our early days! How often back We turn on life's bewildering track To where o'er hill and valley, plays The sunlight of our early days."

We may revert with satisfaction to the time of our conversion, the beginning of our new and real life. Dante wrote a book "The New Life," given to him in youth by the love of his ideal Beatrice. Ours was given by a higher affection still. We may well ask One to restore unto us this day the joys of His salvation with all their pristine, energizing power; to create in us a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within us. One of Giotto's famous paintings on a palace wall was afterward hidden with a base course of whitewash when the palace became a jail for common criminals. But artists came in other days and carefully removed the whitewash, and out came the portrait snew. May the image of the Master be restored in us this day, if it has been to any degree obscured by the cares and pleasures of this world. Our hearts are pailmpsests written over first with the gospel, but afterward mercenary monks have scrawled their twaddle across it. Now may they all be cleansed and restored. until the original handwriting shall be deciphered and we become epistles known and read of all men.

TO REMEMBER AND TO FORGET. We may recall the joys, mercies, providential escapes and the like of the last year. These it would be unpardonable to forget. There are some things we ought to forget, "forgetting the things which are behind." Past sins and faults-except as a warning, a rail in the ice to show where the airhole is. Samuel Johnson stood, when a man, bareheaded in the public market place of Uttoxeter at midday in a pouring rain, by this self-inflicted punishment to expiate a fault of his boyhood, disobedience to his ather. But when our Lord brought Lazarus to life, he bade them unwind his grave to loose him and let him go. "Thy ins be forgiven thee." Do not lug the load forever, do not be morbidly repentant, do of carry the festering corpse of your dead elf chained to you-loose him and let him to. Do not croon over your past sins, it rets upon the pardoning mercies of God. your transgressions, either, lest ig capital of them before the world. Paul nly referred to his past when it became cessary thus to magnify the grace of God. He was not obliged to be always telling his experience in holding the wraps of those who were engaged in killing the first Christian martyr. Do not forever reproach your faith for its weakness, but remember John, Mark, the deserter, and Peter, the denier, and Thomas, the doubter, who all became illustrious for their good works and "profitable for the gospel." When they are expunged by an act of grace they shall earch for Israel's sins, but they shall not

Past sinful attractions we must violently forget. When Brazil became a republic the citizens destroyed the imperial coat of arms, the flags of the empire, and changed the names of railroads, colleges, cities and streets, in order that they might forget the old regime and lose all desire to return to it. Do not look back toward Sodom, or long for the fleshpots of Egypt, or the leeks, the onions and the garlic. Do not look back from the plow. Let the dead past bury its dead. For if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have opportunity to return." The monks of the Benedictin order used to retain their ecular clothes on entering the monastery, aying them carefully away, lest they, being suadente diabolo," should have to be stripped of their monastic garb and relegated again to the world. Let us make no provision for return, nor pave the way with sinful recollections. The Spaniards in Mexico burned their ships behind them. I hope you have not joined the church on suspicion but with solemn intention and determina-

We must forget past sorrows. "No sor-row is entitled to immortality," says Beecher. Lost friends and broken homes thrust themselves unbidden upon our recollection. "We speak of a merry Christmas,

And many a glad New Year: But each in his heart is thinking Of those who are not here." These occasions array them before us again in the vestures of the past. We can-

Awaroed Highest Honors-World's Fair.



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not rule out the occasion, as in European armies, where Swiss soldiers are employed, the regimental bands dare not play the mountain melody of the Alpine horn, the "Ranks of the Cows, lest the Swiss contingent desert from very homesickness. If, like the old sun dial, we can "mark only the hours that shine," and sweeten our present with such memories only, we shall do well. And then we must not mourn over past opportunities that were not improved. It is sad they were not; but to dwell upon the matter continually will sour our dispositions forever. Many lovely characters have made themselves thus unacceptable, un-pleasant, almost useless for the world's

good cheer. Let us not mourn that so much of our life is spent. Some of us are marking its ebb. But possibly something is before us yet-a year, a few years-with some yout! is still here in which to build a worthy edifice. For the remnant of our days let us ask the privilege Franklin craved in his epitaph, the privilege of a printer, "to correct in the second edition certain errors us not say that 1896 is to be another year, but a new year; not to be characterized by the same old motives if bad, and the same old methods, but improved ones.

"Every day is a fresh beginning, Every morn is the world made new, And, spite of old sorrow and older sin-

Here is a beautiful hope for you— A hope for me and a hope for you."

LOOK FORWARD. Let us also forget past attainments in grace, not to be ever satisfied in conning

them. A stagnant sea will require a great deal of salt. Egyptian art looked back and ceased to progress. Roman statecraft looked back, and fossilized in the golden age behind them. "Retrespect stagnates, but prospect stimulates." Science must not look back. Nor may grace. "Nehushtan," said Hezekiah, and broke the brazen serpent into pieces, one of the most precious of religious relics, because the people had gun to worship it. "It is only an old brass thing now; its usefulness has past; go onward to better experiences in the siah. Thorwaldsen burst into tears when he stood before his completed statue of the Christ. "I am satisfied at last," he arisen the present difficulties had it not said, "with what I have done and from this moment I must decline in my art.' Brethren, I count not myself to have apprehended. "Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect."
But as a new year draws on apace, le us indulge in a little prospection. Consider the attitude of the apostle, "reaching forth to those things which are before," A daring leaning forward like a runner in the race course. He must step forward or fall. an effort. "I press toward the mark." An old and broken man, suffering from sleeplessness and a hundred ills, Michael Angelo was found one day in solttary contemplation amid the ruins of the Coliseum. Cardinal Farnese expressed surprise at his daring to be out there in the snow, and the great painter replied, "I go yet to school, that I may contine to learn."

"I hold it truth, with him who sings To one clear harp, in divers tones, That men may rise on stepping stones Of their dead selves to higher things." Add to your faith virtue, and to virtue nowledge, and to knowledge, temperance, and to temperance, patience, and to pa-tience, godliness, and to godliness, brother-

y kindness, and to brotherly kindness, charity. Consider the incentive: "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Under the ancient arena was a tunnel by which all who failed in the games or the races might be hissed out in disgrace, but up through the tiers of spectators was a stairway by which the victor ascended to his coronation. So run that you may obtain.

May your last act of retrospection not be like Napoleon's in his dying delirium at St. Helena, the echo of some wrongful ambi-"Head of the army, head of the dying in the harbor of that same island twenty years after, dying on her way home from the missionary field and a life of missionary toil: "I always did love Jesus," And may your enduring prospect be, as the years come and go, "For me to live is Christ, and for me to die is gain."

ISLAM'S GREEN BANNER. How the Mohammedans Proclaim

As the interests of the Christian portion the universe are now centered in an efmenta, an Asiatic province of the Turkish and as rumors have been current that the troops of the Sultan now concentrating in that province for the ostensible purpose of putting down an incipient rebellion of the miserable people have displayed the "green banner," which means a "holy war," it will be of interest to trace as far

as possible the origin and meaning of a "jejad," or "holy war." It is understood to be a Mohammedan doctrine that jejad, or holy war, can only be proclaimed by the Shiek-ul Islam, the religious deputy of the Sultan, by the personal order of the Sultan himself. The proclamation is performed by unfolding the sanjak-sherif, or flag of the prophet, which is made of green silk, with a crescent at the top of the staff, to which is attached a horsehair plume. This flag is deposited in the mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is not, however, the original flag of the prophet, as that ensign was white and was from the turban of the Koreish which Mahomet captured. For this, some time later, was substituted a black flag, made of the petticoat of Ayesha, the favorite wife of the prophet and in whose arms

Omar, the second Moslem caliph, obtained possession of the flag by conquest, and it passed subsequently into the hands of the Abassides and the Caliphs of Bagdad and Kalmira, and was brought to Europe by Amurath III and deposited in the seraglio at Constantinople. When the flag was changed in color from black to green is not the sole authority to unfurl the flag over Constantinople and proclaim a "holy war," a war against all Christendom, and one in which every species of atrocity is perpe-trated in the name of the prophet on the

The unfurling of the green flag among the Turkish soldiery, if there be truth in the re-port, may not be from the orders of the Sultan, as there is a large element of the Mohammedans, particularly those of Arabia and the Holy Land, who do not recognize the legitimacy of the claim of the Ottoman Turks to the caliphate, and would not wait for the orders of the ruler if they are anxious for a jejad against the hated

Christians. If the Sultan should attempt, or if any part of his domain, independent of his orders, inaugurate a holy war, it becomes the duty of every Christian nation to take prompt action in the protection of the helpless people that will be exposed to every kind of outrage that the devilish ingenuity of the Moslem religion will contrive to invent. Personal interests and aggrandizement should be promptly laid aside in the cause of humanity.

MACMONNIES COMING HOME.

His Visit Will Be Short and Partly Devoted to Business.

New York Tribune. Frederick MacMonnies, the Brooklyn sculptor, is expected home from Paris on Jan. 20, to stay a week or two. He is sure to receive hearty greetings from his friends in Brooklyn, and preparations are being made by the Rembrandt Club, the Art Association and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to do him honor. Mr. MacMonnies is regarded in art circles. both at home and abroad, as one of the three greatest sculptors of the present day. and he has begun to reap even at his early age honors which usually come only after many years of patient endeavor. He re-ceived the cross of the Legion of Honor and a place in the Luxembourg Museum for his statue, "The Bacchante." Mr. Mac-Monnies retains his a ection for his birthplace, and he not long ago informed Elijah R. Kennedy, ex-park commissioner, that in Brooklyn shall-eventually be gathered all of the originals of his works of art. His coming to Brooklyn at this time is to look over the ground some of his commissions from this city are to occupy. He will be found. The exact spot itself over has several pieces of work in Brooklyn in hand, and as soon as he has seen exactly what is appropriate he will return to his studio in Paris to resume his work upon

commissions which will engage his eye and hand for years to come. The most elaborate work which he is to make for Brooklyn is the quadriga, which will surmount the memorial arch in the Prospect Park Plaza. It is an immense piece of work, and is already well forwarded. He is also to work on two rampant horses and a horseman for each of the pedestals at the Ocean Parkway gate, and on two bronze eagles to surmount the columns at the park entrance opposite the Memorial Arch.

Two works not yet begun are large groups, one for each of the pedestals on the front of the arch on the side facing the park. He will also furnish some statues for the Vale of Cashmere, in the park, Mr. MacMonnies is not yet thirty-four years old. Brooklyn, New York, Chicago and Paris have ordered work from him.

When ordering Cocoa or Chocolates, be sure and ask for Huyler's. Purity and flavor

THE ALASKA QUESTION

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT DISPUTE CONCERNING THE BOUNDARY.

Canadian Activity in the Matter-Treaty Documents in the Case-Valunble Mining Regions at Stake.

William J. Reid, in Boston Transcript. The Alaska question has been one of vital moment during the past three months, and no one has appreciated this fact more than the Canadian government, as is proved by their extreme activity in of the first." Let the remnant be new. Let | troubled region, while the United States has been as correspondingly inactive, as the Dominion authorities have been active. So far as regards the direct question, it is by no means complicated, and one that the simplest survey will adjust properly. There is little excuse why the exact boundary line/between the Territory of Alaska and the British provinces should not have been surveyed and marked out by monuments long ago.

The purchase of the territory from the Russian government was made nearly thirty years ago, and the United States took possession almost immediately after the purchase. At the time that the cession of the territory was made the limits, as defined by the Russian government, and to which the British government never raised objection, were clearly defined in unequivocal terms. These terms of the settlement were in every way full and complete, and did not leave the least ground for dispute as to the ownership of the been for our condemnatory method of allowing things to progress at haphazard, without taking pains in any way to look after our acquisition. At the time of the cession of the territory it would have been a comparatively easy matter to survey the whole and settle the question for good. At that time the country was unexin accordance with the treaty between Russia and Great Britain, made in 1825, when the coastline was hardly defined, not to speak of the interior. This latter treaty was thought sufficient, and clearly defined enough for both governments, and the result was that the Russian government made no attempt to resurvey and re-establish the boundary line. The boundary line question was virtually one of minor importance, as at the time the future richness of the country was not apparent. even when the territory came into the hands of our government by treaty of ces-sion, March 30, 1867, the terms as drawn up in the treaty between Russia and Great Britain were thought sufficiently lucid and

It was not until 1892 that, at the suggestion of the British government, a convention was called for the discussion of the exact boundary line and its exact determination. It may be said to the credit of both governments that the settlement was a feat of diplomacy and carried out with wonderful despatch. In view of the highanded usurpation of territory clearly dened as belonging to the United States the decisions of this convention are of much in-

terest in the light of present events. CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE. The survey under the agreement as part of the boundary line from the most southerly point-Cape Muzon of Prince of Wales island-to the intersection of the boundary as it may be run with the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and there it stops. The one necessary feature of the convention, and the one which is the cause of the present troubles, was the lack of an agreement for a joint survey by the two governments, and the establishment of the ine of that meridian from this point of ntersection northward to the Arctic ocean. This meridian is all important, as it forms a boundary line for a distance of nearly six hundred miles and cuts right through the mining region at Forty Mile creek. It is on the exact establishment of this meridian that the whole question pends, and it is all important that its exact location in the Yukon valley should be settled. But how? The only answer that can be suggested, and the only manner which at all seems easible, is by a joint survey; until this is one there will always be opportunity for discussion. Unfortunately neither the United States nor Great Britain can seem to agree on this simple remedy, which is an easy solution of the difficulty. The Dominion authorities have already ealized the need of a direct survey, and the work of the boundary commission in the matter has been carried on for over a year. By the terms of the convention it was agreed that each country should be given two years in which to make all surveys and to convene again for the purpose of the direct adjustment of the difficulty. Here again the value of a combined survey was all important, but neither cared to take the hint, and after the two years had passed by, it was found necessary once more to extend the time from Feb. 3, 1891. to Dec. 31, 1895, which time is nearly expired, without any material progression in he settlement of the boundary; that is, so for undoubtedly the Dominion commission

have long ere this arrived at their deof the convention. At the termination of line the diplomatic correspondence between the summit two governments, which was concluded at | parallel wise violating the agreement then made. "The high contracting parties agree that a coincident or joint survey (as may be found where the said boundary line encounters the accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and Russia and the United States. The respective commissioners shall complete the survey and sub-mit their final reports thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting. The commissioners shall, so far as they are able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each government on any points on which they are unable to agree. The high contracting parties agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the commissioners shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line

UNSCRUPULOUS CANADIANS. In outrageous defiance of the amicable all appearances, American territory, or at least such until a survey proves differently. The Alaskan boundary dispute practically originated in the Forty Mile creek district, which the Canadian government claims jurisdiction is the town known as "Forty Mile." From a comparatively insignificant little post where the fur traders had established a rough sort of semi-village, the spot has, since the discovery of the rich yielding gold mines, sprung forward with tremendous bounds. Forty Mile creek, on which the town is located, is a branch of the Yukon, and affords the simplest method of direct communication with the shipping towns on the seaport, giving beyond the rich mines and fur-bearing country, the added facility of quick and cheap transportation, which, to one acquainted with either of the injustries, will be readily seen is an important feature. Ever since the cession of the territory from Russia to the United States, this small district, over which so much controversy is being waged, was regarded as ben American soil; in fact, the terms of the treaty between the two countries leave to possible doubt on that score. On the published charts of the United States government, exact duplicates of which are in the possession of the Russian and British governments, the 141st meridian, which is

and the British dominions, passes enough to the westward to make the exact owner-ship of Forty Mile district open to dispute, although essentially on American soil. The boundary line dispute practically reached a formidable character somewhat over a year ago. The district had drawn quite a number of settlers owing to the fine fur country surrounding it. By far the greater part were Americans, and in a short space of time they had built quite a little city. A number of the new-comers were from California, and in their researches they discovered what appeared t be rich gold quartz. The news was spread and several American prospectors at once turned their attention to the mines, with the result that this business totally eclipsed all others. Immediately after the discovery the Canadians attempted to claim pos sesion of the mines in operation, on the groundth at they were on Canadian soil. Eventually the center of interest in the controversy moved southward, and the old question arose as to whether the "ten ma-rine league" phrase was to be interpreted "from the coast of the mainland" or "from the westerly shores of the outermost islands

The bearing of the two phrases on the question is most momentous, as, were the latter construction to be given to it, the exact territory of the American government would be a very small strip along the cea-ward side of the islands from Portland cessity neglected. Boston has been reachcanal. This contention has totally obscure the original one of whether the 141st meridlan, from Mt. St. Ellas to the Arctic ocean, had been run in exact longitudinal position. A PROMPT GRAB.

It requires, therefore, very little observation to make the fact apparent that the Canadian government has openly and freely placed the agreements made by the convention in an unconspicuous position.

In the first place, immediately on the dis-

covery of the gold mines the Canadian government did not await the results of any official surveys, but with a promptitude which otherwise directed would be admirable took possession of the whole region in the vicinity of "Forty Mile," and, in order to protect herself in her gigantic steal, she hurried as many mounted police as possible to the spot, on the pretext of preventing internal disorders, pending the settlement of the boundary question. Since her occupation of the territory she has forced Americans to pay duties on ter-ritory which has generally been accepted as American, and to which the Dominion government has only the claims of a dis putant, and is absolutely forbidden to take it under her jurisdiction until official consent, as formulated by the exact settlement of the question by the boundary comm good. At that time the country was unex-plored and the presence of its rich gold survey which has been carried on by mines still unknown. Such being the case, Messrs. Megrath and Turner for the United the settlement of the boundary question given out to unofficial ears, but the results tions will certainly not give the British government the least jurisdiction over the scene of its invasion.

erroneous impression has abroad that the question is a very weighty one, and one that will require a considera-ble time to decide. Nothing could be fur-ther from the truth. The exact line of demarkation as laid down in the subsequ treaties, are unquestionably as clear as diplomatic agreements could be, and the only reason that can be given for the pending of the dispute now is that our government has shown a remarkable apathy to bring the question to an early settlement. All that is required is that the administration require that the agreement, a drawn up by the assembled convention in 1892, should in every minute detail be lived up to. The stipulation was made plainly

and in such a manner as to be incon-

trovertible "that the survey shall be a joint one as may be most practicable." Far from trying to make use of this happy me-dium the commission of both countries have been busily engaged in essaying to see how each could progress with strict disregard as to the work of the other. The British authorities do not seem dis posed to wait, and have evidently satisfied themselves as to their rights in the Forty Mile district. There can be no doubt that here as elwhere England has made a most politic move. The mining regions, from present developments, will prove to be very rich. The British government knows full well that it will be some considerable time before any sort of adjustment of the boundary question can be made. Even in that event she has several contestable claims which she will push forward and which will perhaps consume years before being decided. In this manner, with the mines being worked rapidly, even if the case in question of the right of ownership of Forty Mile decided adversely, they will have had time to take a great part of the wealth out of the mines. To one who is acquainted with the true trend of affairs, that such is her object sannot be doubted for a single moment. Having taken possession, England is in a position where, unless extreme firmness were shown, she could lead our statesmen a lively dance for twenty-five years to vitality out of the country.

come, in the meanwhile drawing the very Now, the exact manner in which the question can be settled, if a joint survey could agreed upon, would be as described. There is not the least reason to doubt but that the boundary line should start at Cape Muzon, as defined in the treaties of cession. From there the line would run over to the mouth of Portland channel, along parallel 54 degrees 40 minutes, and have the channel itself form the boundary line, reaching its head about the fifty-sixth-degree varallel, and following the mountains parallel to the coast, where they do not exceed ten leagues

POINTS FROM THE TREATY. Here again reference may be made showing points of interest in the treaty cession between Russia and Great Britain. Articles 3 and 4 of that treaty describe the

following manner:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of far as our own government is concerned; Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, and between the 131st and 132d degrees of Referring once more to the procedings of west longitude, Greenwich meridian, the it met the course of the Des Plaines river. known, but, according to the doctrine of the convention the articles as agreed upon the channel called Portland channel, as far crest of the broad flat top of the contiusurping and totallly unwarranted manner, strikes the fifty-sixth degree of north latibut have virtually broken the agreements | tude. From this last-mentioned point the of demarcation shall follow coast as Washington July 22, 1892, among the the point of intersection of the 141st articles adopted are the following, which degree of west longitude (of the same mein entirety refute the protestations of the ridian), and finally from the said point of Dominion authorities that they are in no intersection the said meridian of the 141st degree in its prolongation as far as the Arctic ocean. In addition, the island called river through glacial drift and limestone Prince of Wales shall belong wholly to n practice most convenient), shall be made Russia; that, whenever the mountains of the territory adjacent to that part of the which extend in a direction parallel to the boundary line of the United States of coast from the 55th degree of north latitude America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Territory of Alaska from the gree shall prove to be of more than ten province of British Columbia and Northwest marine leagues from the ocean, the limit marine leagues from the ocean, the limit Territory of Canada, from the latitude of between the British possessions and the 54 degrees 40 minutes North to the point line of coast which belongs to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a 141st degree of longitude westward from the meridian of Greenwich, by commissioners to be appointed by the high contracting par-leagues therefrom. In case the mountains ties, with a view to the ascertainment of do exceed ten marine leagues therefrom. the facts and data necessary to the perma-nent delimitation of said boundary line in distance from the seacoast itself." distance from the seacoast itself. This is exactly the manner in which the lines of the boundary are laid out and agreed to by the British, Russian and United States governments, and explicit as the terms are, there is no loophole for

doubt; either one country is in the wrong or the other is, and as said before the Canadian authorities should have awaited the result of the investigations of the commissions before carrying out their highhanded purposes. The whole situation cannot be summed up otherwise than in this manner. The

Canadian government, fully realizing the adverse decision which will surely be made to their claims, have forefbly seized Amer- is built on large steel trucks, which rest on ican soil, collecting taxes from the citizens thereof and hoping by the natural slowness with which diplomatic matters are carried out to have seized enough and The other new device is a single span some taken enough of the substance of the coun try to amply repay her for the nominal cost by which she has been inconvenienced. That she has any rights to her present claims all points of international law say forcibly. No! but, relying on previous apathy and hope of the administration taking little interest in the matter, she proposes to sustain with daring effrontery her unjust claims until in the ommon course of events the final question of the boundary dispute will cause her

to relinquish them. Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether the administration will have sufficient backbone to prevent the wholesale robbing of American citizens and the purloining of the vast wealth in what promises to be as rich gold mines as were ever discovere The American settlers in Alaska are making frantic appeals for assistance, and openly exposing one of the greatest outrages known against this government. In the meantime, while our own affairs are allowed to suffer, we can still find time to interest ourselves in things less deserving of attention affecting our neigh-

The mother of twenty-seven children has been murdered in Indiana. Possibly there was no other way of stopping it. For Weak Women.

Kansas City Journal.

A Supposition.

Hosford's Acid Phosphate. It soothes and feeds the nerves, helps diclassed as the boundary line between Alaska | gestion and imparts strength.

CHICAGO'S BIG CANAL

A WORK WHICH HAS ATTRACTED ALMOST WORLD-WIDE ATTENTION.

Details of How It Is Being Built-Character of the Undertaking-Remarkable Results Expected.

Chicago Letter in Springfield Republican.

Probably the most important and perhaps the most stupendous piece of engineering now in progress is the Chicago drainage canal. That statement is strong, but I think it is essentially correct. Chicago is easily the second, if not the first, city on the continent, and will ere long be the first in the world in size. For years the disposal of the city's sewage has been the problem, but her growth has been so rapid that sanitary and ing its present size and condition of elegance and cleanliness, which every Western man notes and admires, during more than 250 years, "Bostonia Condita, A. D. 1630," reads the historic city seal, while this metropolis of the West had only seventy inhabitants in 1830, quite 200 years after kind-hearted Blackstone invited Mr. Winthrop and his associates to go over and live by his perennial spring of purest water. Twenty-five years later, that is, in 1855, Chicago had 60,000 inhabitants; at the end of another quarter-century, 1880, she had over half a million, 503,000, and fifteen over half a million, 503,000, and fifteen the stone, laid in hydraulic cement, are built, and the stone of t

spirited men were on the alert; something must be done, and out of that moveme grew what is now known as the "Chlcago drainage canal." As is well known, the ico. Then came a slight upheaval of the limestone crust, and a simultaneous subsidence of the lake basin, so that between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river, a tributary of the Mississippi, there was a ridge, or, as it is now known, a "continental divide," some thirty miles wide, co of hard clay, glacial drift, the remnants of a great terminal moraine, and solid lime stone rock. This continental divide bars the way between Chicago and the Mississip valley. To get over or through that divid has been the sewerage problem of the last fifty years. In 1847 the State of Illinois for purely commercial purposes, constructed the Illinois and Michigan canal, so as to open navigation between the lakes and the Mississippi. This canal got over the divide by means of locks, and in 1871 the State expended \$3,400,000 in enlarging and deepening this canal so the city's sewage could be pumped up into it. But the system was not a success, as competent engineers had predicted. In 1889 the State Legislature created what is known as the "Chicago sanitary district," including the city of Chicago and the territory contiguous thereto forty-five square miles, which wou be benefited by the proposed canal. On this sanitary district the special taxes are laid to pay the cost of construction and maintenance of the canal. In 1890 the city elected a special board of trustees to have full control of the work and everything per-taining to it. Sept. 3, 1892—since known as Shovel day-the first spadeful of earth was thrown out, and the actual work of construction begun.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK. The canal naturally divides itself into three general divisions. The first of thirteen miles, beginning at Chicago, is known as the earth division, where the channel is cut through hard, compact clay, with a light deposit of alluvial or prairie soil on the top In this division the channel is to be, when completed, 202 feet wide on the bottom, sloping sides of "two to one." second general division is known as the glacial drift, some six miles in length, through sand, clay, hardpan and bowlders of granite, sandstone, quartzite and con-glomorate. Some of the bowlders weigh 100 tons each, and nearly all belong to the Lake Superior region. Following this is the third or rock division, nine miles in length. In this section, after removing a light surface soil, the cut is through solid limestone rock, whose surface is plainly and in some places deeply marked by glacial action. Through this section the canal will be 16 feet wide on the bottom and 162 feet at the top. Where the canal starts from the south branch of the Chicago river, about one mile inland from the lake, the depth will be twenty-four feet below the Chicago datum, that is, the low-water mark of Lake Michigan, as established in 1847, which is 578 feet above tide water at New York. The average depth of the canal for its entire length will be about thirty feet, though in one place on the summit of the continental divide it is thirty-eight feet; and in the rock cut it is thirty-six feet. The grade, or "dip," of the canal is 1% inches in the earth and glacial sections, and 2% inches in the exact situation of that boundary line in the rock sections. For excavation purposes the entire danal is divided into small sections, about one mile each in length, and each section is let by itself, some contractors

taking one, others two and three sections each, and on the twenty-nine sections there are about twenty contractors. nental divide. The distinguishing peculiarmer it is nearly dry; all its waters could easily flow through a six-inch pipe. In times of melting snows and heavy rains it discharges at the rate of 800,000 gallons per minute. Provision must be made to keep these waters out of the canal. small task, as river and canal run along side by side for at least a dozen miles Hence a new channel had to be cut for the rock a distance of thirteen miles, nineteen miles of banks or levees built, and a dam or spill-way, nearly 400 feet long, of solid masonry, as a safety valve for times of extra high water. This new channel is known as the diversion canal, and cost about \$1,000,000. The Des Plaines river is so nearly on the crest of the divide that often in high water much of its contents pours into the Chicago river, and thence into HOW THE WORK IS DONE. The methods of working on the earth and

glacial drift sections is with steam shovels. scoops, dredges, etc., with blasting where necessary, with one exception, that is an immense steel double cantilever, extending across the entire width of the canal, with arms on both ends, stretching out some two hundred feet or more over either bank, making the entire length of the cantilever about six hundred feet. Along the main body and up the two arms run endless chains carrying automatic dumping scoops or cars which deliver the clay or drift at any point on the soil banks the engineer extra heavy rails or tracks, so that the whole thing is moved by steam up to the face of the banks as the work progresses. 250 feet long, of a steel bridge, also mounted on trucks, on heavy steel rail tracks, over the spoil banks. The loads of cars are run up an ordinary incline from the bottom of the canal to the track on this forty-foot-bridge and then dumped where wanted. In the rock division, of nine miles, as before stated, the canal is 160 feet wide on the bottom with perpendicular sides, and will average thirty-six feet deep. The rock is taken out in three layers, twelve feet thick each. A steam or compressed air channeling machine, so common in Eastern granite and marble quarries, cuts a trench three inches wide and twelve feet deep along the sides of the canal, then a row of holes of the same depth are bored into the rock across the width of the canal, which are filled with 500 pounds of dynamite and simultaneously discharged by electricity. The visible phenomena of such a blast are much less than would generally be expected, but the quantity of rock torn from its solid bed is enormous. In addition to the ordinary devices for removing this waste to the spoil banks, there is one new kind of steel cantilever, devised and built expressly for use in this canal, each machine costing the contractors \$28,000. Instead of standing on the bottom of the canal, as does the one in the earth division, these stand on the banks, some twenty-five feet away from the canal. They are built, each machine, on a steel pier skele-ton pattern, thirty feet square and some forty to fifty feet high, resting on trucks on heavy steel rall tracks, so as to move forward and backward as may be necessary and I saw them move back and forth with

reaching down into and across the canal, and the other stretching up and over the spoil banks, each arm being not less than two hundred feet long, the upper, or spoil bank end, being up in the air at least one hundred feet above the earth. It is astonishing to see how rapidly one of these machines will pick up a loaded car of broken rock, carry it up and off over the spoil bank and dump it where wanted. In the earth and giacial drift divisions there are spoil banks on both sides of the canal while in the rock division the waste is all on one side, and it is an immense pile of broken rock. There are in the nine miles of solid rock cut seventeen of these cantilevers, and a gentleman connected with the enterprise informed me that each machine would net the contractors, above all cost of construction and operating, the hand-some sum of \$100,000, above all that could be made by the use of any other known device for handling the waste rock. As the official report says, "The cantilevers are probably the most perfect devices now known for hoisting and disposing of mater-ial from rock cuttings such as these."

ITS COST IN MONEY.

tember, 1892, and the contracts all were to

expire April 30, 1896, though most of them

The work of construction began in Sep-

have recently been extended a few months The total length of the canal will be twenty-eight miles - thirteen in earth, six in glacial drift and nine in rock, solid limestone. The work of excavating began on the south branch of the Chicago river, one mile from the lake, and the estimated cost is \$1,000,000 a mile, or a total of not less than of another quarter-century, 1880, she had over half a million, 503,000, and fifteen years later, 1895, her population was 1,750,-000, so said.

Everybody knew the sewer system was bad enough, but in midsummer of 1885 a mighty freshet—six and a quarter inches of water fell inside of twenty-four hours—compelled public attention. Streets, cellars and basements were flooded; gutters and sewers flushed, and the accumulated filth of a great city carried far out into the lake, creating an environment of disease and death about the crib, in-take pipes and tunnels which supplied the city with water. That mighty scourging of Jupiter Pluvius was on Sunday. The next morning publication of nearly 2,000,000. After the auction method of assessing property, that is, one-tenth its real value, the assessed valuation of the sanitary district is \$250,000,000. ation of the sanitary district is \$250,000,000, or an actual value of \$2,500,000,000, and on the assessed valuation the canal trustees can levy an annual tax of one-half of 1 waters of the great lakes of Superior and per cent. and issue bonds to the extent Michigan once found their way to the sea of 5 per cent. of the valuation, but in no \$15,000,000. Thus far the bonds issued, about one-third at 41/2 and two-thirds at 5 per cent., have sold for about 1 1-10 per cent. premium. Of the entire work about 73 per cent. has now been done and the balance can easily be finished in a year or a year and a half. Of the importance of this completed canal as part of a water-way between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico, and of its importance in opening a new manufactur-ing district of almost limitless possibilities.

> been the mecca for engineers not only from our own country, but from the world over." LONDON COUNTING THE CASH.

> I cannot speak. As a piece of successful engineering President Wenter only spoke

the truth when he said: "This canal has

Rejoicing Over the Latest Capture of an American Heiress. Kansas City Star. Under the heading, "Marlborough Re-turns," a London daily, after chronicling some triffing news of the expected arrival

of the Duke and his dowered bride, offers this interesting list for the satisfaction of its money-loving English readers:

Apropos of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt nuptials it is interesting to note the large number of American helresses who have allied themselves-and their fortunes-to Englishmen of rank. They number a round three dozen, and the combined wealth they have brought their husbands reaches the respectable total of more than \$58,500,000 out of a grand total of a little more than \$161,000,000 American heiresses have brought to European bridegrooms. The following is a list of American heiresses who have been successfully wooed by Englishmen of birth and social status:

Mrs. T. Bisphan (\$500,000) married S. W. Miss Louise Corbin (\$425,000) married Capt. Walpole, helr of Earl of Oxford. Miss Eleanor Cuyler (\$500,000) married Si Philip Grey Egerton.
Miss Flora Davis (\$250,000) married Lord Terrence Blackwood. Miss Mary Endicott (\$100,000) married the

Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P. Miss Jennie Lucinda Field (\$300,000) married Sir Anthony Musgrave. Miss Edith Fish (\$250,000) married the Hon Miss Louise Frost (\$200,000) married the Hon. Frederick William Vernon. Miss Jane G. Frost (\$150,000) married Sir Louis William Molesworth. Miss Florence Garner (\$4,000,000) married Sir William Gordon-Cumming

Miss Estelle Garrison (\$100,000) married the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsey. Miss Adele Grant (\$10,000) married the Earl of Essex. Mrs. Hammersley (\$700,000) married the Duke of Marlborough and Lord William Beresford. Mrs. J. P. Ives (\$5,000,000) married Sh

William Vernon Harcourt, M. P. Miss Jennie Jerome (\$250,000) married Lor Miss Mary Livingston King (\$200,000) mar-ried the Hon. Henry Wodehouse and the Marquis of Anglesea. Miss Frances M. Lawrence (\$1,000,000) mai ried Lord Vernon. Miss Elizabeth Livingston (\$250,000) mar ried W. G. Cavendish-Bentnick, M. P. Miss Mary Leiter (\$5,000,000) married the Hon. G. N. Curzon, M. P. Miss Cornelia Martin (\$2,000,000) married the Earl of Craven.

Miss Katherine McVicker (\$300,000) married Lord Grantley. May Morgan (\$200,000) married Si R. Plunkett. Miss Anita Theresa Murphy (\$2,000,000) married Sir Charles M. Wolseley. Miss Ann Reid (\$200,000) married Sir Arthur P. F. Aylmer, Miss Mary Reid (\$200,000) married Lord Falkland. Miss Emily Roberts (\$50,000) married Sir Edward Hornby. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts (\$12,000,000) mar

ried Colonel Ralph Vivian. Miss Eliza Shenley (\$85,000) married the Hon. Ralph Harbord. Miss Sarah Phelps Stokes (\$5,000,000) married Baron Halkett. Miss Ellen Stager (\$1,000,000) married Lord James A. W. F. Butler. Miss Florence Emily Sharon (\$2,000,000) married Sir Thomas Hesketh. Miss Minnie Stevens (\$1,000,000) married Colonel Arthur Paget. Miss Belle Wilson (\$5,000,000) married the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert. Miss Frances Work (\$1,000,000) married the Hon. J. B. Burke-Roche.

John Lister-Kaye. Total, \$58,660,000. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 252 a bottle ing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Miss Consuelo Yznaga (\$50,000) married the Duke of Manchester.

Miss Natica Yznaga (\$50,000) married Sir

Fatal indifference. It is literally courting death to neglect any affection of the lungs, the chest or the respiratory passages. Seek safety in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. No cough, cold, sore throat or bronchial allment can resist that inesti-mable preparation. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min-

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Howe Military School President McKenzie of the Hour School, Lima, Ind., will be at the Bates H use, Wednesday, Jan. 1, from 10 to 1 o'clock, and will be happy to meet his pat one and others wishing information in regard to the

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND - TO-NIGHT And To-morrow Night Only,

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TO-NIGHT-"A WAR TIME WEDDING!" SEATS NOW SELLING AT PEMBROKE Prices-Lower floor, \$1.50; first two rows balcony, \$1; balance of balcony (reserved), 75c; gailery, 2sc.

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Scats now on sale at Pembro're Arcade. Prices. New Year's and Saturday Matinee, 25c, 50c; 75c and \$1. Nights: 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.5. ENGLISH'S — TO-NIGHT

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at 9 s. m., Pembroke Arcade. PRICES-Lower floor, \$3; balcony,

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